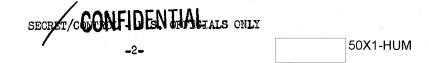
Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2011/02/18 : CIA-RDP82-00457R011100060006-0 - D FEB 1952 51-4AA CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY 50X1-HUM INFORMATION REPORT **REPORT** CD NO. **COUNTRY** Bulgaria DATE DISTR. 19 Mar. 1952 SUBJECT Military and Economic Information NO. OF PAGES from the Radomir District NO. OF ENCLS. DATE OF INFO. 50X1-HUM_ SUPPLEMENT TO PLACE ACQUIRED REPORT NO. IS DOCUMENT CONTAINS INFORMATION AFFECTING THE NATIONAL DEFENSE OF THE UNITED STATES, WITHIN THE MEANING OF TITLE 18, SECTIONS 793 THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION AND 794, OF THE U.S. CODE, AS AMENDED. ITS TRANSMISSION OR REVE-ATION OF ITS CONTENTS TO OR RECEIPT BY AN UNAUTHORIZED PERSON 15 50X1-HUM Radomir (N4233 E2258) is located on an unnavigable part of the Struma River. its population as approximately 7,000. The city was equipped with electricity, but streets were narrow and crooked and were in disrepair. The health of the population was bad, brought on 50X1-HUM by the food shortage. Offices, stores, restaurants, and the hotel were located in the public square in the center of the city. There were no factories in Radomir, nor was any new construction under way. Important buildings were of stone, with some iron, cement, and brick reinforcement, and were two stories high. The only important buildings were: 50X1-HUM Headquarters of 7 Labor Battalion; Desument No. ... Agricultural Bank; No Change In Class. Dectaus Cod Lycee buildings; and the Class. Paracid State hospital. Transportation Principal thoroughfares were the Kyustendil-Sofia road and the Dupnitsa-Sofia road. There were no automobiles in Radomir; the only transportation vehicles were horse carts and phaetons. CLASSIFICATION SECRET/OF THE STATE OF THE ST DISTRIBUTION STATE X NSRB ARMY EV X AIR XX FBI



- 4. There was bus service between Radomir and the villages of:
 - a. Sirishtnik (N4234 E2249);
 - b. Drugan (N4229 E2305); and
 - c. Divlya (N4235 E2242).
- 5. The railroad station, Gara Radomir, was located one kilometer south of Radomir. The terminal was a 1-story building of stone construction, approximately 6 x 20 meters in size.
- 6. Radomir was linked directly to Kyustendil, Sofia, and Dupnits by a single-track, standard gauge line. Trains were steam-operated; no trains originated in Radomir. Four passenger trains arrived daily from Sofia; of these, two vent to Kyustendil and two to Dupnitsa. From the Sofia-Kyustendil line, a secondary line branched off at Radomir, going to Dupnitsa and continuing on to Gorna Dzhumaya. Two trains arrived daily from Kyustendil and two from the direction of Dupnitsa which continued toward Sofia.

Rations

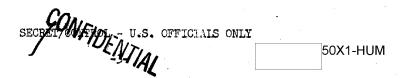
- 7. Prices were fixed in Sofia; ration cards were issued by the service under the People's Municipal Assembly of Radomir which is responsible for trade and food supplies.
- 8. To be eligible to receive rations, a person had to:
 - Be an employee of the State, or a local civil or administrative official;
 - Show papers proving he had not previously received a ration permit;
 and
 - c. Producers and manufacturers were required to show papers verifying that they had met their quota of goods to be given to the government.

Labor

9. The following were wage scales uniform 50X1-HUM throughout Bulgaria:

- a. Construction workers: 350 leva per day;
- b. Construction foremen: 550 leva per day;
- c. Factory workers: 280 320 leva per day; and
- d. Factory foremen: 400 520 leva per day.

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- 10. Any work done by construction workers after they had completed their daily norm was paid for at 25 percent more than the regular daily wage. Norms varied with different types of work. The norm for factory workers was difficult to exceed, since it was set at almost maximum capacity of laborers; factory foremen, however, could often receive twice the daily norm.
- 11. Representatives of the Construction Union were sent to the villages to recruit workers for state construction since there was no unemployment in the cities; there was little response by workers because of the low pay rate.

Military Information

- 12. There were no military units stationed in Radomir. The trudovak battalion with headquarters in Radomir was actually scattered throughout the area and was only directed from the city.
- 13. The military class of 1928 was under arms. The class of 1929 was called up in the spring of 1950.
- 14. The 13 Infantry Regiment, commanded by a certain Kubadinov, which had its headquarters in Kyustendil (N4217 E2241), was disbanded in 1946; its members were transferred to 39 Infantry Regiment in Nevrokop (N4134 E2344). Headquarters of 7 Rila Division of 39 Infantry Regiment were in Dupnitsa (N4215 E2306).

15.	Other	military	locations	were:	50X1-HUM

- a. 14 Infantry Regiment: Gorna Dzhumaya (N4201 E2306);
- b. Unidentified infantry regiment: Dupnitsa;
- Unidentified armored battalion: Dupnitsa;
- d. Unidentified artillery regiment: Samokov (Nh219 E2333); and
- e. Unidentified cavalry regiment: Breznik (N'1213 E2255), commanded by Alb. Vlahov, who was later arrested; the unit was later disbanded.

50X1-HUM

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